

THE AFFAIRS OF EUROPE.

ONE WEEK LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN DENMARK.

Taking of Schleswig by the Prussians.

Occupation of Flensburg.

Sicily Declared Independent of Naples.

MORE REPORTED BATTLES BETWEEN THE AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN FORCES.

ALARMING STATE OF ITALY.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

State of the Parties.

STABILITY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

M. DE LAMARTINE'S REPLY.

State of the Markets.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

3c. 6c. 10c.

The steamship Cambria, Captain Harrison, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 29th ult., and thus made the passage, including her stop at Halifax, in fourteen days and eighteen hours.

Our papers and letters, from London as well as Liverpool, are to the 29th ult. inclusive.

The news from the Continent of Europe continues to be of an exciting character.

Arming in Ireland progresses with great rapidity and enthusiasm.

The diminution of bullion in the Bank of England was exciting attention. It is not unlikely that a considerable sum had been sent to France and Holland, and also to Ireland, to meet any run arising out of the apprehension for the savings banks. Importations during the week were large from Calcutta, Madras, St. Helena, Port Philip, New York, Portugal, West Indies, Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, Fernando Po, Cape Coast Castle, and St. Petersburg.

The cotton market was quiet during the week ending the 29th ult. The low and middling qualities were about one-eighth below the last quotations; but fair upland continued to sell at 44d; fair Mobile 44d. In the value of fair Orleans we note an advance to 44d, the latter being required for export. The sales of the week are 30,940 bales, of which exporters have taken 5000.

The advices from the manufacturing districts throughout England and Scotland, are, in some respects, more favorable than those previously received. There had been considerable business done in Manchester, especially in goods suitable for India, China, and the Levant, but at prices lower than the previous week. There is not much improvement in prospect, and the spinners and manufacturers are very heavy losers, notwithstanding the cheapness of the raw material. Yarns are lower in price, and but little business doing.

All kinds of breadstuffs are in good demand, and prices had an upward tendency.

The steamship United States will not leave Liverpool for New York until the 17th inst.

There were no vessels in sight off Holyhead on the port on the 29th ult., although the wind was west.

It is said that M. Lamartine has concluded a treaty offensive and defensive between the French Republic, Switzerland, the Italian States, and that portion of Germany represented in the Diet at Frankfurt.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, April 28, 1848.—M. M.

Summary of the Foreign Intelligence.

Honor to whom honor is due! America, the free, was the first to give a sister's hand to the young republic of France. The electric spark of liberty thrilled like magic through the heart of every citizen in the United States, and the banner of the United States was the first to entwine its glorious folds with the tricolor, amidst the shouts of enthusiasm of a people whose fathers had just been severed asunder. America has repaid the debt she owed to France, who was the first to recognize the independence of America. Honor, then, to the resplendent banner, and let Mr. Rush's speech and Lamartine's answer lead the way of my countrymen, which are rich in important and interesting details.

On Wednesday, 26th April, Mr. Rush presented to the provisional government the letters of credence of the French Republic. He spoke as follows:—

“Gentlemen—I have the honor of presenting to you a letter from the President of the United States, which confers on me the quality of your country's minister plenipotentiary of the republic of the United States of America.”

In presenting this, it is my duty to express to you, at the same time, the sincere and cordial wishes of the President of the United States, and I am directed to inform you of his desire that the United States should be to the French Republic, and to the French Republic, the most friendly relations, which will serve to cement their mutual political and commercial interests.

I am also charged to express my warmest approval of your action in recognizing the French Republic, which, in its existence, has been the first to recognize the independence of the United States, and to the French Republic, the most friendly relations, which will serve to cement their mutual political and commercial interests.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1848.

encamped within the quadrangle formed by those fortresses. According to accounts we have received, he succeeded in driving the Austrians out of the city, and in occupying the city of Mantua, and draw up his troops in line of battle between the Mincio and the Adige, so as to keep up the communication between the two cities, and to throw some additional troops into Mantua, and to concentrate all his forces under the very walls of Verona, there to await the onslaught, and in case of defeat, to have the means of retreat.

The plan was, it is thought, by the Marshal, Such was the position of the two armies.

Since the above was written, later advices have been received. The King, it seems, is inclined to give battle.

MILAN, April 28.

A despatch arrived here this morning from the head quarters of the Piedmontese army, bringing the news of an attack, directed against the city of Mantua, and the capture of the city.

The Austrians, it is said, have been driven out of the city, and the city is now in the hands of the Piedmontese army.

Others suppose that a pitched battle will be fought with the army of Mantua, and that the Austrians will be driven out of the city.

There are also reports that the Austrians have been driven out of the city, and that the city is now in the hands of the Piedmontese army.

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